DIX CHANGES TUNE ON STATE ECONOMY

After Tirade Against Extravagance, Now Sees Need of Finding Sources of Income.

WOULD PUNISH VOTE BUYING

Governor in Annual Message Favors Making It Felony-Amendments to Primary and Public Service Laws Urged.

Albany, Jan. 3.-Governor Dix's second was distinctly in qualified phrase-"the

al like a Democratic campaign speech warmed over-Republican extravagances, waste of public funds, and all the rest of quite different. He talks about the everring demands on the state government sources of state income if the state is to make progress. It is apparently a sadder who stands sponsor for this second mesman with some slight recognition of the scope of the state's business and the breadth of the state's responsibilities demands of the state's citizens for a government of progress, even if the ledger each year does show a larger expenditure than that of the previous year.

The Governor's message was one of the and tired before they finished. It advocated some changes in Tammany's so-called direct primary law, chiefly the election of all state committeemen at one time, thus removing the discrimination regarding New York City, which was inserted for the benefit of Charles F. Murphy. Also it recommends the enlargement of the state committees to a membership of 150, one mitteeman from each Assembly dison of various other notable defects. The Governor recommends more stringent that the former be made a felony and that mmunity be granted one guilty of the latter if he turn state's evidence. He advoates the adoption of plans for the development of water power sites under state The Governor suggests an "efbureau" for the benefit of mulass cities, designed to foster "home rule." He urges also amendments to the public more power over capitalization of opporations under their jurisdiction than they have now under interpretations of the law as it stands. Also he would extend their jurisdiction to include supervision of

in the Senate the reading of the message ed the Governor of deceit and hypocrisy in his economy utterances a year ago by comparing that message and this one, and carried the line of thought further to include the Governor's position on primary and election "reforms.

Governor Dix, said Senator Newcomb, was in an unfortunate political position. Everybody knew it, and for that possibly he should not be judged too harshly. That unfortunate situation should have resulted in his acquiring much knowledge and some humility, although there was doubt about the Governor's progress in those directions. On the whole, the Sentaor thought the Governor was "the head of an adminis-tration wholly discredited" and "stamped with the seal of disapproval by the people.

Discussing the Governor's utterances on my a year ago, Senator Newcomb said they were calculated by insinuation and innuendo to produce the idea among the people that Republican administrations had been guilty of lavish and unjustified ex-

penditures of state funds. Now a more experienced and more chastened Governor," said he, "talks about in creased responsibilities on the part of the state and increasing cost of government which necessitates new sources of revenue. If all that is true now was it not true a year ago in the same measure? What, then, of the Governor's insinuations of a Year ago? Was he ignorant of all this then? What kind of a light does this throw on his sincerity if he did know, or on his understanding if he did not? The Governor should retract his criticisms of former administrations on the score of alleged extravagance, for they were wrong and unjust. Now I think he has far overshot the mark in the other direction. Of course, there are numberless calls on the state for extension and development of its activities ne of these demands should be granted. Others unquestionably should be denied. I don't believe there is any necessity now

unlimited increases.

Doubts Governor's Sincerity. Senator Newcomb said there was no sign in the Governor's message that he had learned his lesson regarding primary legis-isticn. It probably would not be profitable to discuss the ideals and hopes of ardent direct primary advocates. Nevertheless, if the Governor had been really sincere last year in hoping when he signed an imperfeet law that it would be improved this year, direct nominations men might feel that he would recommend specific changes in the law where it was admittedly wrong.

Yet I am surprised and disappointed to find that he has not noticed one of the wrongs in the law which are already stamped with the disapproval of the peosaid Senator Newcomb.

These wrongs, he said, were the use of party funds to perpetuate factions of the party, a provision regarding the number of eignatures required for petitions for in dependent nomination against the party candidate at the primaries which made it practically impossible to beat the bosses' selection for party nomination, and the use of the party emblem in the primaries-"a misuse of the party emblem inexcusable and reprehensible, yet of it the Governor

says not one word." Senator Newcomb paid much attention to the Governor's remarks on civil ser-To be sure, comment on the civil service views of a Governor who permitted and approved the "somewhat peculiar aclivities" of the existing Civil Service Comnission was somewhat unnecessary, he felt Yet the Governor's position was so absurd

that it could not be passed over unnoticed.
"The merit system," said he, "was not devised to distribute offices equally between the two parties. The Governor seems to think that the civil service law should bipartisanship in job holding. If that is his view, of course, he has misconceived the spirit and history of civil ser-Mce activity in this state and the country.

Senator Newcomb laugh. "The Governor who signed the Brooklyn ripper bills now sheds crocodile tears over the fate of home rule in this state," he declared, and added: The Governor seemed to figure that a municipality bore the same relation to the

state as the state did to the federal government. This idea, Newcomb declared, was ridiculous. He said in commenting on the infamous Levy election law that this probably crystallized the opposition to Tamfor the overturn in control of the Assem-The excuse for it was found in the Governor's message of a year ago, where he recommended that a candidate's name should appear on the ballot only once, and quoted an incomplete section of Governor Hughes's recommendations for a Massa chusetts style ballot to back up his position. Senator Newcomb criticised him for misrepresenting and misquoting Governor sage to say a word about "the iniquities proper measure to take its place. He said no responsibility for legislation this session it should decline to have any traffic with the Governor, and would do every thing possible to compel the Democrats to adjourn March 1.

Senator Wagner undertook to defend the Governor and his message and the Democratic administration. He maintained that the Democratic record up to date was one clared that a Democratic investigation of the Prison Department under Republican this line, requiring the candidates for eleccontrol showed "considerable graft in the department which could not have been unknown to its head, the distinguished politi United States." He said also that the Bank Department was a disgrace up to the time of the Dix administration and that "maters of a criminal nature" had been overooked by Republican bank superintendents

The Governor's Message. The transactions of the treasury during he fiscal year ended September 30, 1911, are summarized and shown in the following

Balance of cash on hand September 30, 1910

ds), general fund; t expenses \$228,618 56 7,832,498 91 9,781,748 72 337,261 11

8, 152, 198 77

ock transfers (stamp Mortgage tax Motor vehicles Other sources Total general fund \$35,978,729 66 al funds 16,976,469 76 Canal funds

Highway funds

1
Saratoga Springs State
Reservation fund

Pallsades Interstate Park 100,085 55

tutions and main-tenance and repairs of canals and high-\$35,392,977 89 debt sinking

Reservation fund.... Palisades Interetate Park 19,045 74 Total expenditures.....

Balance of cash on hand Septem-ber 30, 1911.....\$20,185,392 16

in addition to the receipts shown in the foregoing statement there has been collected about \$735,900 as a result of the enactment of the law providing an optional tax on secured debts.

The net receipts available for the payment of appropriations during the past fiscal year were \$35,803,878, as against \$37,792,240 or during the previous year. Net expenditures out of appropriations aggregate \$37,940,879 46 against \$38,225,974 03 a year ago. The total xeneral fund appropriations enacted by the Legislature of 1910 for support of government (i. e., exclusive of the fixed charge for sinking fund contributions) was \$40,205,00 80, as contrasted with \$38,354.964 70 similar purposes enacted by the Legislature of 1911. This decrease of \$1,335,543 09 was, however, more than offset by an increase of \$1,484,284 81 in sinking fund requirements, resulting in a slight increase in the total appropriations.

State Debt.

On September 30, 1910, the state debt was Durise the fiscal year ended September 30, 1911, further obligations have been incurred—For canal construction——\$10,000,000 00 For highway construction——\$10,000,000 00 For the Saratoga Springs State Reservation——\$100,000 00 For the Palisades

the Palisades eretate Park ... 2.500,000 00 Leaving a net debt unprovided for on September 30, 1911, of......\$52,990,787.94

An additional \$10,000,000 of bonds for canal construction have been subsequently sold by the Controller.

Of the present \$61,230,660 of canal bonds outstanding, \$4,000,000 will be redeemed January 1, 1912, and \$3,230,000 on January 1, 1913.

Sinking Funds.

The large annual increase in sinking fund equirements is shown by the following: Fiscal year ended September 30, 1911, 1912, *1913.

ebt sinking funds: \$1,600.924 15 \$2,257.044 88 \$3,879.200 00 debt sinking funds: 1,054,018 91 1,755,667 62 2,137,200 00 Interstate Park sinking fund: 126,515 97 130,000 00 Saratoga Springs State Reservation fund: Barge canal terminal sinking fund:

Totals.\$2,654.943 06 \$4,139,227 87 \$6,417,952 00

The Governor calls attention to the need of additional revenues.

of state committees should be elected at the spring primaries in every unit of representation on the committee.

In the spring primaries in every unit of representation on the committee.

In the principal primaries in every unit of representation on the committee.

In the the membership of the state common the committee in the spring primaries in every unit of representation. Of such paramount in the common the committee, the highest and most powerful body the season of the state common the common the common the common terms of the common t

effective legislation to prevent the buying and selling of votes. After telling of the advance taken by the Empire State along the application of it to primaries and

Make Vote Buying a Felony.

The Governor says that no publicity law can sufficiently meet the requirements, and that drastic remedies are needed. All good citizens should unite on the proposition that elections must be absolutely honest, both in the polling and canvassing the votes. Governor Dix adds:

Upon the eve of a Presidential election Upon the eve of a Presidential election, I therefore recommend that vote buying be made a felony; that immunity be granted to the vote seller upon condition that he turn state's evidence against the vote buyer. The man of standing in the community who buys a vote is distinctly a worse citizen than the degraded citizen who sells a vote. The first, severest and surest punishment should rest upon the vote buyer.

tion as may be needful to forfeit the elec-tion of any candidate against whom, di-rectly or indirectly, through himself or another, a material degree of corruption may be proved; such forfeiture, per se, to render such candidate thereafter ineligible for public office.

Athletic Commission Bill.

I earnestly renew my recommendation of September 28 for the repeal of Chapter 779 of the laws of 1911, known as the athletic commission bill. I repeat that when this bill came before me for signature I believed it would prevent the disorderly and unregulated exhibitions of boxing which have been given in this state for the last few years. Experience with the new law has satisfied me that it is not adapted to produce such a result. The conditions which have arisen a result. The conditions which have arisen under it are hostile to the feelings and the interests of the law-abiding cinzens of the state and should be ended at once. I therefore again urge upon you the repeal of the law under which these occurrences have

After calling attention to the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconsti tutional the workmen's compensation law of 1910, the message says that the principal of compulsory compensation for all induseidents cannot fairly be questioned, and adds:

The constitution of our commonwealth,

The Governor urges the advisability of amending the labor law relating to the hours of women in factories and of providing a sufficient force of inspectors for the bakeries in New York City. The message takes up the work of the

Factory Investigating Commission author ized by the last Legislature:

ized by the last Legislature:

From the evidence laid before the commission it is quite clear that remedial legislation is necessary to improve the sanitary conditions and to properly safeguard the lives of the workers in factory buildings, and that much can be done in the way of improving the methods of inspection of manufacturing establishments, possibly by a system of registration and licensing, which will be to the great advantage and improve the health and welfare of those working therein.

I firmly believe that everything should be done which will safeguard the life of every working man, woman and child in this state. Humanitarian instincts and economic motives demand that every possible step be taken to check disease and accidents now so widespread among our working people.

The state's supervision and protection of the workers within its bounds should be regular and systematic, and not merely the aftermath of some terrible catastrophs. thich might have been averted by proper

diligence.

It is clear that it has been impossible for the commission, in the short time at its disposal, to complete its labors, although its members have worked most diligently and energetically, and I therefore suggest to the Legislature that the time of the commission be extended at least one year and that sufficient appropriation be made to meet its necessary expenditures.

priation be made to meet its necessary expenditures.

It appears that conditions in manufacturing similar to those which have been abown in the cities of the first and second class exist in other cities and localities of the state, and that in the interest of the citizens the scope of the investigation should be broadened so as to cover the entire state and all establishments where workingmen and workingwomen are employed.

Civil Scrvice. Civil Scrvice.

The Governor has this to say about the

The Governor calls attention to the need of additional revenues. "Progressive responsibility and increasing cost of government," he says, "necessitate increased revenues, and the devising of new sources of revenue for the state through taxation that a may be most easily, justly and equitably borne by the people of the state, is a proble myth of the wisest and most particle of our citizenship." Had it not been for the imposition of a direct tax of six mills in 1911 the state would now be laboring under a deficit in spite of the present operations of the indirect tax, decires Governor Dix. After giving the figures showing that the moneys necessary for the sinking fund had increased 35 per cent between 1911 and 1912, the Governor adds:

The wisest administration and the most by additional revenue measures in the near future if the government of this states are stated in a particular state of its people. This problem should be approached in a patriolic, not a partisan, spirit. Its solution lies in the field of occording of the state common wealth must be the state of the people. This problem should be approached in a patriolic, not a partisan, spirit, its solution lies in the field of occording to the state common wealth must be the state of the state common wealth must be the state of the state common wealth must be the state of the state

must be understood to embrace ownership or power of control and regulation by the state, to the end that the same shall be pre-served to the people for their use and en-

cities and incorporated villages the right of municipal self-government, and restricting the power of the Legislature to the enact-ment of general laws in reference thereto. ment of general laws in reference thereto. The present Legislature can perform no more beneficial service to the state than to establish, so far as possible, in the fundamental law of the state, the boon and right of home rule and self-government to the cities and villages within the state. I desire to repeat what I have said on another occasion, that local self-government should be as clearly and definitely established as state government, or as the rights of the nation within the lines of the federal Constitution.

mmend laws which, within the shortest sible period of time, will prevent this cities and to the state waters. recommend laws which, within the shortest possible period of time, will prevent this foolling of state waters.

In the State of New York there are forty cities of the third class, six of the second and three of the first. There is a total of the testing to control, develop and regulate the water in the streams of this state. First, the regulation. The waters thus conserved should be utilized and disposed of the Legislature amended the charters of the tree present power development in the present power development in the streams the regulated and the direct hen
streams to be regulated, and the direct hen
municipality. regulation will increase the efficiency of the present power development in the streams to be regulated, and the direct benefit to the present power owners should be paid for by such power owners. Secondly, the hydro-electric energy resulting from the development of new powers. If utilized to its full capacity there can be created in this state a system for supplying electric current to every municipality, which will mean a saving to the people of this commonwealth of twenty million tons of coal per annum.

These two factors are of great magnitude. They are distinct and separate, yet

ude. They are distinct and separate, yet hey should co-ordinate in a general plan f homogeneous development of hydro-elec-ric possibilities. I recommend that the of homogeneous development of hydro-electric possibilities. I recommend that the Legislature enact laws which will enable the initial construction of storage reservoirs, looking forward to the rounding out in future years of this great economic possibility of utilizing the forces that nature has given us instead of drawing upon the coal fields of our neighboring states.

The state should never surender ownership or control of the great potentialities created by the barge canal and the canalized rivers which form a part of the canalisted rivers which form a part of the state should be made. In fact, it would seem right and proper that such sale or transfer be prohibited. The policy of the state should be to preserve ownership and control of its natural resources and develop and utilize them entirely and solely for the public welfare. that will promote, if not guarantee, a maximum of benefit to taxpayers for the money they pay into local treasuries. The view of adopting practicable and reason-

A mandatory minimum standard of effi-

A mandatory minimum standard of efficiency in accounting and business procedure to be exacted by the State Controller or separate bureau upon all municipalities, including counties and villages.

A compulsory minimum standard of efficiency in accounting and business procedure to be exacted by the State Controller or separate bureau upon all municipalities, including counties and villages.

A compulsory minimum standard of health supervision, at local expense, in all public schools, no matter how small the administrative unit, such supervision to include a minimum standard of material conditions surrounding children at school, as well as inspection for physical defects and contagious diseases heretofore included in the permissive acts provided for medical inspection and medical examina-

eign capital has invested in manufacturing in those states in preference to New York to such an extent that New York is rapidly losing its place as the leading manufacturing state of the Union, notwithstanding its superior location and advantages, and this tendency should be stopped by every legitimate means that we can adopt.

The federal government tax recently imposed upon the net earnings of manufacturing the state of the stat

and sixty-two sections governing a single municipality.

The time has come when the cities should demand that instead of being governed as subject provinces, they should be endowed with nowers of government as complete and efficient as those vested in the state and nation by the state and federal constitutions.

The need of the state, in its municipalities and its county, village and local governments, is said to be a scientific system of administration and expenditure.

There is a state-wide need of measures that will promote if not squarantee.

The Coverner recomments as minprovement upon our present unsatisfactory statute. The filling with the state authorities of a duplicate of the report required to be filled with the federal authorities would impose no additional burden upon the corporation and would afford a definite, certain basis for the imposition of a tax that, no matter how moderate it was, would produce more revenue than its secured under the present law. Without being definitely committed, however, to this or any other particular theory of reforming our present state authorities of a duplicate of the report required to be filled with the federal authorities would impose no additional afford a definite, certain basis for the imposition of a tax that, no matter how moderate it was, would produce more revenue than its secured under the present law. Without being definitely committed, however, to this or any other particular theory of reforming our present state authorities of a duplicate of the report required to be filled with the federal authorities of a duplicate of the report required to be filled with the federal authorities of a duplicate of the report required to be filled with the federal authorities of a duplicate of the required to be filled with the federal authorities of a duplicate of the required to be filled with the federal authorities of a duplicate of the required to be filled with the state authorities of a duplicate of the required to be filled with the state authorities of a dupl

The Governor recommends an amendmen money they pay into local treasuries. The signed to place the capitalization of re-Governor recommends the attention of organized corporations, incorporated purthe Legislature to these matters with a suant to the provision of Section 10 of the stock corporation law, clearly within the be limited to the fair and reasonable value Commissions have the supervision and regulation over private water companies. Liberal appropriation for the abolishment

of grade crossings is urged.

tion of the last session Governor Dix says: for butter.

The Governor says there is no question of state administration of more immediate interest than that of improved highways, and that the only question now is how to secure for the state the best results and highest efficiency at the lowest cost to the taxpay
I deenses to insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance Department should have power to grant, withhold or revoke such licenses on definite standards law of 1911 is, therefore, but a beginning. When a proper organization has been formed and the correct standards ascertormed and the insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers should, of right, be issued only by the state, and the Insurance agents and brokers.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CLOSED. Licenses to insurance agents and brokers

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

154 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

A new state office building in Albany to mmended. Satisfactory progress has been made in

econstructing the Capitol, the message

omy he feit obliged to veto a bill providing for free collegiate scholarships, and suggests a fitting dedication for the new education building next fall. In regard to banking legislation Mr. Dix

While the Banking Department is not directly charged with the enforcement of the penal law of the state, the Superintendent of Banks and his subordinates have been in frequent consultation with the district attorneys of various counties in an endeavor to bring to justice those who have wronged or defrauded institutions under his supervision. As a result of the conferences, in connection with prosecutions instituted against the officers and directors of failed institutions, it seems very desirable that the definitions of certain crimes against the financial institutions of the state should be more clearly stated and somewhat amplified, and it is believed that the addition of certain sections adopted from the national banking act will assist in safeguarding the interests of depositors.

I hope that bills embodying these suggestions may meet with your approval. I hope that bills embodying gestions may meet with your A review of progress on the canais is

given, and the adoption of the terminal referendum is referred to as a source of gratification. The Governor recommends that illegal

selling of liquor be prohibited. He again recommends the abandonment of the Harlem prison at Wingdale. The care of the insane and the work of state charitable and reformatory institu-

tions are reviewed. In closing the Governor says:

In closing the Governor says:

In due time reports from various state departments will be submitted for your information and for consideration of such recommendations as may be made.

I shall heartly and unreservedly cooperate with the Legislature in every effort to enact useful and beneficial laws. The people are far less concerned with the partisan complexion of the Legislature and the state government than with the quality of laws that are enacted and the honest efficient and conomical administration of the public business. The first duty of the legislative and executive branches of government, each in its own sphere, is to foster and establish equal rights and equal justice, promote and advance the welfare and best interests of all the people, and to protect the honor and dignity of the Emipire State.

OLDEST HOUSE IN STATE TO GO. Albany, Jan. 3.-What is said to be the

oldest building in the state was condemned to-day by State Fire Marshal Ahearn. It is a dilapidated two story frame structure in Southampton, Long Island, and was built in 1648. It adjoins the postoffice owned by the Larry estate. HOEY WANTS HOTCHKISS'S JOB.

Albany, Jan. 3 .- Ex-Assemblyman James J. Hoey, of New York, has filed an appli cation with Governor Dix asking to be considered as a candidate for State Superinalso recommends that the Public Service tendent of Insurance to succeed William H. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, whose term expires

> TWENTY AFTER DR. DOTY'S PLACE Albany, Jan. 3.-The nomination of a successor to Dr. Alvah H. Doty as Health Officer of the Port of New York probably will be sent to the Senate by Governor Dix when the Legislature reconvenes on January 10. The Governor said to-day that there are at least twenty candidates for the place.

